UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER
ROSWELL, MICHAEL

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2173	

DATE MAILED: 05/17/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/977,900	STEVENS, BRUCE W.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**	
	Michael Roswell	2173	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>30 December 2004</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>2-7,11-13,15,18 and 19</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>2-7,11-13,15,18 and 19</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

        1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

        2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

        3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claims 2-7, 13, 15, 18, and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bookspan and Mills.

Regarding claim 5, Bookspan teaches the use of Microsoft Outlook to schedule and synchronize presentation broadcasts across a network. Outlook must be installed on every computer on the network in order for a user to receive messages about the presentation (see col. 5, lines 33-41), and controls the presentations by delivering presentation content to audience computers (at col. 22, lines 1-21) and allowing the creator of a broadcast to select the display method for the presentation, which allows for the control of unlike presentations (at col. 11, lines 11-31, since Bookspan teaches the use of Microsoft Powerpoint presentations for display to a user, and Powerpoint is well known in the art to allow random transitions between slides in a slide show, therefore making presentation displays different, and the different presentation display options of col. 11, lines 32-39). Furthermore, Bookspan shows installing a set of files to be presented on each of a plurality of computers, including an initial file to be played and an ending file to be played (taught at col. 11, lines 11-31 as the stored HTML pages for a presentation broadcast, which inherently include the first and last slides in a Powerpoint presentation). Bookspan also teaches associating playing timing with each set of displayed files such that an effective beginning time and play duration is associated with each file, as well as the start time for each initial file for each instance of the presentation (taught as the ability to

select a start time and an end time associated with each presentation, at Fig. 7, and col. 13, lines 20-28). Inherently, each slide in a Powerpoint presentation is displayed sequentially. Bookspan teaches running a second plurality of simultaneous and independent executions of the software control program for controlling a second plurality of unlike graphical image displays (taught as the displaying of HTML presentations in browser windows in Fig. 3, which are well known in the art to allow for a plurality of open windows displaying different files), and coordinating a display sequence for each unlike graphical image display (taught inherently by the slide sequence of a Powerpoint presentation).

Bookspan, however, fails to explicitly teach synchronizing each computer displaying the selected presentation to a common time.

Mills describes the use of a Network Time Protocol (NTP) for synchronizing the clocks of host computers and routers in the Internet in use since 1992 (see Mills, pages 2 and 9), or over a network such as that used by Bookspan.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Bookspan and Mills before him at the time the invention was made to modify the synchronized broadcast system of Bookspan to include the common time synchronization of Mills in order to obtain a system for the synchronized broadcast of presentations wherein all computers in the network have a common time.

One would be motivated to make such a combination for the advantages of synchronization for real-time teleconferencing and presentation broadcasting, transaction journaling and logging, network monitoring, and secure timestamping, among other uses. See Mills, page 4.

Regarding claims 2-4, Microsoft Powerpoint is well known in the art to allow the inclusion of multiple selectable graphic and audio files of various formats in a presentation, which may be different from other graphic or audio files contained therein.

Regarding claim 6, Bookspan shows in Fig. 7 the setting of beginning and ending times for a presentation, which therefore sets the effective beginning time and play duration.

Regarding claim 7, Bookspan teaches determining an effective beginning time (at Fig. 7, as shown *supra*) and determines a play duration based on a collective time of previous image files and a given play duration time (taught as the use of Windows Media Player to display the presentation, at col. 24, lines 20-28 and col. 16, lines 3-10, which is well known to display in a playlist audio or video files to be played, the duration of each file, and the total duration of all files listed).

Regarding claim 13, Bookspan teaches a read scenario command to read each scenario file of an at least one scenario file (taught as the ability to select a start time and an end time associated with each presentation, at Fig. 7, and col. 13, lines 20-28, which is inherently read by the client program), at least one get image command to retrieve each graphical image file of a respective at least one subset of graphical image files of a respective set of presentation files listed in each scenario file (inherent in the display of the presentation), a software timing control operable for coordinating the display of each graphical image file for each of the plurality of computers, at least a first display command to designate a set of presentation files of at least one set of presentation files for a desired one of the first plurality of computers (taught as the ability to select a start time and an end time associated with each presentation, at Fig. 7, and

col. 13, lines 20-28). Bookspan teaches running a second plurality of simultaneous and independent executions of the software control program for controlling a second plurality of unlike graphical image displays (taught as the displaying of HTML presentations in browser windows in Fig. 3, which are well known in the art to allow for a plurality of open windows displaying different files), and coordinating a display sequence for each unlike graphical image display (taught inherently by the slide sequence of a Powerpoint presentation).

Bookspan, however, fails to explicitly teach synchronizing each computer displaying the selected presentation to a common time.

Mills describes the use of a Network Time Protocol (NTP) for synchronizing the clocks of host computers and routers in the Internet in use since 1992 (see Mills, pages 2 and 9), or over a network such as that used by Bookspan.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Bookspan and Mills before him at the time the invention was made to modify the synchronized broadcast system of Bookspan to include the common time synchronization of Mills in order to obtain a system for the synchronized broadcast of presentations wherein all computers in the network have a common time.

One would be motivated to make such a combination for the advantages of synchronization for real-time teleconferencing and presentation broadcasting, transaction journaling and logging, network monitoring, and secure timestamping, among other uses. See Mills, page 4.

Regarding claim 19, Bookspan teaches the use of Microsoft Outlook to schedule and synchronize presentation broadcasts across a network. Outlook must be installed on every computer on the network in order for a user to receive messages about the presentation (see

col. 5, lines 33-41), and controls the presentations by delivering presentation content to audience computers (at col. 22, lines 1-21) and allowing the creator of a broadcast to select the display method for the presentation, which allows for the control of unlike presentations (at col. 11, lines 11-31, since Bookspan teaches the use of Microsoft Powerpoint presentations for display to a user, and Powerpoint is well known in the art to allow random transitions between slides in a slide show, therefore making presentation displays different, and the different presentation display options of col. 11, lines 32-39). Furthermore, Bookspan shows installing a set of files to be presented on each of a plurality of computers simultaneously running the display control program (Outlook). Bookspan also teaches associating playing timing with each set of displayed files such that an effective beginning time and play duration is associated with each file, as well as the start time for each initial file for each instance of the presentation, and starting the presentation automatically at the predetermined start time shared between the client workstations (taught as the ability to select a start time and an end time associated with each presentation, at Fig. 7, and col. 13, lines 20-28). Inherently, each slide in a Powerpoint presentation is displayed sequentially. Bookspan teaches running a second plurality of simultaneous and independent executions of the software control program for controlling a second plurality of unlike graphical image displays (taught as the displaying of HTML presentations in browser windows in Fig. 3, which are well known in the art to allow for a plurality of open windows displaying different files), and coordinating a display sequence for each unlike graphical image display (taught inherently by the slide sequence of a Powerpoint presentation).

Bookspan, however, fails to explicitly teach synchronizing each computer displaying the selected presentation to a common time.

Mills describes the use of a Network Time Protocol (NTP) for synchronizing the clocks of host computers and routers in the Internet in use since 1992 (see Mills, pages 2 and 9), or over a network such as that used by Bookspan.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Bookspan and Mills before him at the time the invention was made to modify the synchronized broadcast system of Bookspan to include the common time synchronization of Mills in order to obtain a system for the synchronized broadcast of presentations wherein all computers in the network have a common time.

One would be motivated to make such a combination for the advantages of synchronization for real-time teleconferencing and presentation broadcasting, transaction journaling and logging, network monitoring, and secure timestamping, among other uses. See Mills, page 4.

Regarding claim 15, the use of random transitions in a Powerpoint presentation as described above guarantees a different sequence of displays among a plurality of computers.

Regarding claim 18, Bookspan teaches associating playing timing with each set of displayed files such that an effective beginning time and play duration is associated with each file, as well as the start time for each initial file for each instance of the presentation (taught as the ability to select a start time and an end time associated with each presentation, at Fig. 7, and col. 13, lines 20-28).

Claims 11 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bookspan, Mills, and Hogle, IV (US Patent 5,923,307), hereinafter Hogle.

Regarding claim 11, Bookspan and Mills have been shown *supra* to teach a

synchronized presentation display system that allows for unlike presentation displays.

However, Bookspan and Mills do not teach displaying such presentations in a multiple

monitor system, or selecting a desired monitor to display a presentation.

Hogle teaches configuring monitor screen displays in a multiple monitor environment,

and furthermore illustrates in Fig. 4 and at col. 1, lines 53-67 the display of application windows

specific to a desired monitor, which may be moved to another monitor, if desired.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the

teachings of Bookspan, Mills, and Hogle before him at the time the invention was made to

modify the synchronized presentation display system of Bookspan and Mills to include the

multiple monitor display of Hogle, in order to obtain a presentation display system shown in a

multiple monitor environment.

One would be motivated to make such a combination for the advantage of reducing

screen clutter or allowing the display of multiple large regions simultaneously. See Hogle, col.

1, lines 42-52.

Regarding claim 12, Hogle teaches the combining of multiple monitors with separate

raster display areas into a composite raster area, at col. 9, lines 43-54. Hogle further teaches a

display command for designating a particular monitor for presentation display by setting an x, y

coordinate position within the raster area, at col. 9, lines 6-9 and cols. 16-17, lines 61-8.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 30 December 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's argument that Bookspan fails to teach providing unlike graphical image displays by the agency of a pre-installed program (applicant's remarks, page 22), the Examiner respectfully disagrees. Bookspan has been shown to teach unlike graphical image displays through the use of Microsoft Powerpoint's random transitions, as well as through a pre-installed program, as Powerpoint must be present on the client system in order to view the presentation (see col. 5, lines 29-38).

Furthermore, the arguments fail to make clear how Bookspan's recitation of "broadcast" teaches away from providing unlike graphical image displays through a pre-installed control program. Thus, the Examiner maintains that the Bookspan reference teaches providing unlike graphical image displays by the agency of a pre-installed program.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Roswell whose telephone number is (571) 272-4055. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 - 6:00 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (571) 272-4048. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Michael Roswell
5/10/2005

RAYMOND J. BAYERL
PRIMARY EXAMINER
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